Attorney for Plaintiff

FILED

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF MOHAVE

STATE OF ARIZONA;

Plaintiff,

No. CR-2014-1193

VS,

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JUSTIN JAMES RECTOR,

Defendant.

RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION IN LIMINE: "NEXUS" OR CAUSATION

COMES NOW, the State of Arizona, by the Mohave County Attorney and through the undersigned deputy, Gregory A. McPhillips, respectfully requests defendant's motion in limine nexus or causation be denied.

Issues

- 1. The Court will not make a decision as to appropriate argument of mitigating factors where the issue is not ripe because defendant has failed to disclose any mitigating factors.
- 2. The Court will not preclude State questioning of mitigation witnesses or argument on mitigation because no case law supports such a limitation; rather case law supports such conduct.

<u>Defendant's Motion is not ripe</u>

Defendant requests the court to preclude the State's questioning and argument about the undisclosed mitigation. As of the date of this response, defendant has not disclosed any mitigation to the State or Court. Defendant asks the court to preclude the Tennard v. Dretke, 542 U.S. 274 (2004)
 State v. Anderson, 210 Ariz. 327 (2005).

³ Tennard v. Drefke, 542 U.S. 274, 285, 124 S. Ct. 2562, 2570, 159 L. Ed. 2d 384 (2004); citing McKoy v. North Carolina, 494 U.S. 433, 441, 110 S.Ct. 1227, 108 L.Ed.2d 369 (1990).

⁴ <u>Tennard v. Dretke</u>, 542 U.S. 274, 277-78, 124 S. Ct. 2562, 2566, 159 L. Ed. 2d 384 (2004)

State's questioning, of undisclosed witnesses, and argument about undisclosed mitigation. Defendant is asking the court to make this decision—blindfolded—without knowing any fact. The Court cannot make a decision as to appropriate argument of mitigating factors where the defense has failed to disclose mitigating factors. Defendant's argument is not ripe.

Defendant's motion in limine nexus or causation should be denied.

No case law supports defendant's request to preclude the State's questioning or argument about mitigation

Defendant requests the court to preclude the State's questioning and argument about the undisclosed mitigation. As support for this proposition, defendant 1) cites *Tennard v. Dretke*, ¹ and 2) asks the Trial Court to disobey precedent of the Arizona Supreme Court in *State v. Anderson*. ² The holdings of the two cases are not in conflict. *Tennard* is distinguishable from defendant's proposition requesting the court to preclude the State's questioning and argument about the undisclosed mitigation. As such, this court will follow the holding of the Arizona Supreme Court in *State v. Anderson*.

Tennard states that the "State cannot bar "the consideration of ... evidence if the sentencer could reasonably find that it warrants a sentence less than death." The contaxt of that holding is very important. It is important to note that Tennard is distinguishable from the instant case because Tennard was decided by the jury pursuant to Texas law. Texas law did not instruct the jurors to consider mitigation. The jury was instructed to consider the appropriate punishment by answering the two "special issues":

1) Did defendant caused the death deliberately and 2) Is there a probability that the defendant would commit further criminal acts of violence. It is in the context of those instructions—that do not allow for mitigation—that the prosecutor that defendant's

mitigation—low IQ—was not relevant. The U.S. Supreme Court took issue not with what the prosecutor did but rather Texas law limiting consideration of mitigation.

The instant case is distinguishable from what happened in *Tennard* because Arizona law specifically allows the jury to consider mitigation. It is in the context of Arizona law, and the decision in *Tennard*, that Arizona Supreme Court decided *State v. Anderson*. The Arizona Supreme Court held that:

While Eddings and various other Supreme Court decisions dictate a liberal rule of admissibility for mitigating evidence, they still leave it to the sentencer to "determine the weight to be given to relevant mitigating evidence." Eddings, 455 U.S. at 114–15, 102 S.Ct. 869. Once the jury has heard all of the defendant's mitigation evidence, there is no constitutional prohibition against the State arguing that the evidence is not particularly relevant or that it is entitled to little weight. The prosecutor's various comments and questions here simply went to the weight of Anderson's mitigation evidence and were not improper.⁵

Defendant now asks this court to ignore precedent of the Arizona Supreme Court. Yet that decision is not in conflict with the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in *Tennard*.

Said another way, defendant is asking that the Trial Court preclude the State from confronting any mitigation witness or questioning the validity of that evidence. Such a request strikes at the very heart of our adversarial system of justice. There is no constitutional prohibition against the State arguing that the evidence is not particularly relevant or that it is entitled to little weight. As such, there is no basis for the court to create such an unfair hurtle for the State in this case.

Defendant's motion in limine nexus or causation is not supported by any case law and should be denied.

Conclusion

The Court cannot make a decision as to appropriate argument of mitigating factors where the defense has failed to disclose mitigating factors. Defendant's argument is not ripe. As such, defendant's motion in limine nexus or causation should be denied.

⁵ State v. Anderson, 210 Ariz. 327, 350, 111 P.3d 369, 392 <u>supplemented</u>, 211 Ariz. 59, 116 P.3d 1219 (2005)

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1	The Court will not limit State argument and questioning where no case law
2	supports such a limitation. There is no constitutional prohibition against the State arguing
. 3	that the evidence is not particularly relevant or that it is entitled to little weight. As such,
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5	defendant's motion in limine nexus or causation should be denied.
	RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED THIS 20TH DAY OF MAY, 2015.
6 7	MOHAVE COUNTY ATTORNEY MATTHEW J. SMITH
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9	By DEPUTY COUNTY ATTORNEY GREGORY A. MCPHILLIPS
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12	A copy of the foregoing sent this same day to:
13	HONORABLE LEE F. JANTZEN SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE
14	RONALD S. GILLEO
15	LEGAL DEFENDER Mohave County Legal Defender's Office
16	P O Box 7000 Kingman AZ 86402
17	By Pin
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